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County Council of East Lothian

INSTITUTE OF SOC  
MEDICINE

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OXFORD

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

C O U N T Y

AND IN THE BURGHS OF

COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON,

NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS, AND TRANENT

DURING THE YEAR

1 9 4 8

BY

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL


M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health  
for the County of East Lothian*

AND

JOHN C. REID

*County Sanitary Inspector  
for the County of East Lothian*



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County Council of East Lothian

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To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of East Lothian and the Town Councils of the Burghs of Cockenzie, Dunbar, East Linton, Haddington, North Berwick, Prestonpans, and Tranent.

---

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary administration of the County of East Lothian and Burghs therein for the year ending 31st December 1948.

The population estimated to middle of 1948—50,789.

The County death-rate, corrected, is 11.7 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 12.4 last year. The death-rate for Scotland was 11.8 in 1948, as against 12.9 in 1947.

The County infantile mortality rate was 45 as compared with 36 in 1947.

The County birth-rate was 20.1, as against 22.5 in 1947.

The incidence of infectious disease was higher than last year. The maximum number of patients in the fever hospital was 15, and the minimum 2 at one time. The total number treated during the year was 145, as against 114 in 1947.

I am,

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL,  
*Medical Officer of Health  
for the County of East Lothian,  
and all Burghs therein.*

June 1949.

# STAFF

Medical Officer of Health of the County and all  
Burghs therein, Tuberculosis Officer, School  
Medical Officer, Chief Maternity and Child  
Welfare Officer, Administrative Officer of  
Orthopaedic Service and Maternity Services.  
Inspector of Midwives, etc.

ALEX. D. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health,  
JOHN MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Junior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MARGARET H. G. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., L.M.

County Dental Officers.

CLEMENT BURNLEIGH, L.D.S.—appointed 1/3/48.

MRS BLACK, L.D.S.

MISS SHARP, L.D.S.

County Sanitary Inspector,  
JOHN C. REID.

Assistant County Sanitary Inspector,  
JAMES S. GIBSON.

BRUCE CUNNINGHAM—(apprentice).

Milk Officer,

MISS CATRIONA MACKENZIE.

Health Visitors,

Landward  
Areas with  
Cars.

{ MARION DUNCAN—*Eastern Area*.

{ CATHERINE GRANT—*Western Area*.

{ MARY CRAWFORD—*Haddington Area*.

{ MARION EATHORNE—*Dunbar Area*.

{ MRS MARSHALL—*Tranent Area*.

{ ANNABELLA McLEOD—

*North Berwick Area*.

{ ELIZABETH CURREN—*Cockenzie Area*.

(resigned 15/10/48).

{ MARGARET THOMSON—

(appointed 8/11/48).

{ CATHERINE HUTCHISON—*Ormiston Area*.

{ MARY WARDROPE—*Prestonpans Area*.

Burghal Areas  
with Bicycles

Physiotherapists—

{ MISS SHEARSMITH.

{ MISS PUDNEY—

(resigned 2/12/48).



COUNTY OF EAST LoTHIAN.

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REPORT

BY THE

County Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1948

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VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

Table I.

COUNTY AND BURGHAL POPULATION 1948

County Landward ... ..	26,466
Burgh of Cockenzie ... ..	3,048
do. Dunbar ... ..	3,888
do. East Linton ... ..	904
do. Haddington ... ..	4,626
do. North Berwick ... ..	3,447
do. Prestonpans ... ..	2,903
do. Tranent ... ..	5,507
<hr/>	
Civil County Total ... ..	50,789
<hr/>	

CIVIL COUNTY.—The population of the Civil County of East Lothian estimated to the middle of the year 1948 was 50,789, yielding an increase of 441 from the estimated population to the middle of 1947.

Table II.

## BIRTHS

Area.	Births, Total.			Births Illegitimate.	
	Number.			Number.	Percentage of Total Births
	Th.	M.	F.		
County Landward, ...	512	271	241	28	5.4
Burgh of Cockenzie, ...	73	36	37	3	4.1
„ Dunbar, ...	77	42	35	5	6.5
„ East Linton, ...	10	4	6	—	—
„ Haddington, ...	84	50	34	5	6.0
„ North Berwick, ...	62	28	34	2	3.2
„ Prestonpans, ...	77	43	34	5	6.5
„ Tranent, ...	128	61	67	4	3.1
Civil County Total, ...	1023	535	488	52	5.1

CIVIL COUNTY.—The total births—1023—shew a decrease of 112, compared with the equivalent figure for last year.

The illegitimate births—52—shew a decrease of 12 from the comparative figure for 1947.

The birth-rate is 20.1 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 22.5 in 1947.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 5.1 per 100 total births as compared with 5.6 per 100 births for 1947.

The birth-rate for Scotland was 19.4 per 1000 for 1948, as against 22.0 per 1000 in 1947.

The illegitimate birth-rate for Scotland for 1948 was 5.8 per 100 live births.

LANDWARD AREA.—The births in this area—512—shew a decrease of 110 compared with the equivalent figure last year.

The illegitimate births—28—shew a decrease of 13 from the comparative figure for 1947.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 5.4 per 100 total births as compared with 6.6 in 1947

It will thus be observed that the total County birth-rate is above the comparative figure for Scotland. The illegitimate rate is below the national rate.

**Table III.**

## MARRIAGES

Area	<i>No. of Registered Marriages.</i>
County Landward ... ..	129
Burgh of Cockenzie ... ..	26
do. Dunbar ... ..	45
do. East Linton ... ..	2
do. Haddington ... ..	44
do. North Berwick ... ..	28
do. Prestonpans ... ..	32
do. Tranent ... ..	49
Civil County Total ... ..	355

CIVIL COUNTY. — The number of marriages registered in the Civil County during 1948 was 355, which gives a rate of 7.0 per 1000 of the estimated population.

In 1947 there were 374 marriages, yielding a rate of 7.4 per 1000 of estimated population.

There is a decrease of 19 marriage events in 1948 as compared with those of 1947.

LANDWARD AREA.—In the landward area of the County 129 marriages were registered. The number of events shows an increase of 5 as compared with 1947, when 124 events were recorded.

BURGHs. — In the Burghs, there were 226 events recorded during 1948 as compared with 250 in 1947, a decrease of 24.

The marriage rate for Scotland was 8.5 per 1000 of estimated population as against 8.6 per 1000 in 1947. The equivalent rate for East Lothian is below the national figure.

## DEATHS

CIVIL COUNTY. — The number of deaths in the Civil County corrected for transfers was 594; which was 30 less than in 1947. Of this number 305 were males and 289 were females.

The death rate corrected for transfers, for the Civil County in 1948 was 11.7 per 1000 of estimated population, as against 12.4 in 1947.

LANDWARD AREA. — The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, allocated to the landward area of the County in 1948 was 296, as against 301 in 1947, a decrease of 25.

BURGHES. — The number of deaths in the burghs, corrected for transfers, was 318, as against 323 in 1947, a decrease of 5.

The death-rate for Scotland for 1948, corrected for transfers, was 11.8 per 1000 of estimated population.

The Table IV below sets forth for the Civil County the causes of death at the different age groups and the sex distribution.

*Deaths from Heart Disease.* — These again formed the largest individual cause of death and numbered 183, or 30.8 per cent. of the total deaths, and show a decrease of 18 from last year's figures.

*Deaths from Cerebral Haemorrhage.* — These take second place with 84, or 14.1 per cent. of the total deaths and are 6 less than 1947.

*Deaths from Malignant Tumours.* — These take second equal place with 84, or 14.1 per cent. of the total deaths, an increase of 7 from 1947.

*Deaths from Respiratory Diseases* (excluding Tuberculosis). — These take fourth place with 44 deaths, or 7.4 per cent. of the total deaths, an increase of 1 from 1947.

*Deaths from Tuberculosis* (all forms). — This caused 24 deaths, or 4.0 per cent. of the total deaths, and a decrease of 14 from 1947.

*Deaths from Violence* (excluding suicide). — These take sixth place with 25 deaths, or 4.0 per cent. of total deaths, an increase of 5 from 1947.

*Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases.* — These caused 5 deaths or 0.8 per cent. of the total deaths, 5 less than last year.

Table IV.

## CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1948.

*Shewing Age Groups at Death, Sex, etc.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Females.	1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 up
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	19	M. 10 F. 9	—	—	1	—	3	4	2	—	1	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	5	M. 2 F. 3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .....	3	M. 1 F. 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles .....	1	M. 1 F. —	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases .....	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant tumours	84	M. 48 F. 36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	12	14	12	1
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined .....	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Acute Rheumatism .....	2	M. — F. 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus .....	4	M. 2 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
Other general diseases	8	M. 2 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord .....	2	M. — F. 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
Cerebral Hemorrhage etc.	84	M. 39 F. 45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	12	12	4
Other diseases of nervous system .....	5	M. 3 F. 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Heart Disease .....	183	M. 88 F. 95	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	11	12	30	22	—
Carry forward .....	403	403	3	2	2	—	9	10	16	38	62	112	110	39

## CAUSES OF DEATH—CIVIL COUNTY, 1948.—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	Males and Fe- males.	1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Brought forward	403	403	3	2	2	—	9	10	16	38	42	112	119
Other circulatory diseases	16	M. 8 F. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1	— 3	3 3
Bronchitis	12	M. 5 F. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1 2	— 2	3 2
Pneumonia (all forms)	21	M. 8 F. 13	3 6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1 2	1 1	2 2
Other respiratory diseases	11	M. 7 F. 4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5 1	1 1	1 —	—
Gastric and duo- denal ulcer	10	M. 9 F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	2 1
Diarrhoea etc., (all ages)	4	M. 3 F. 1	2 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis	5	M. 4 F. 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Cirrhosis of liver	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	9	M. 5 F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	16	M. 8 F. 8	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1 2	1 3	3 1
Other diseases of Genito- Urinary System	5	M. 3 F. 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1 1
Puerperal Sepsis	—	M. — F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	M. — F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and locomotor system	2	M. 1 F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital debility, pre- mature birth, malfor- mations etc.,	29	M. 17 F. 12	17 11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age	9	M. 3 F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 4
Suicide	7	M. 5 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2 3	—	—
Road transport accidents	5	M. 5 F. —	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Other violence	13	M. 9 F. 4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1 3
Other Causes	13	M. 8 F. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1 1	3 —	1 4
All Causes	594	M. 305 F. 289	26 20	2 2	3	1	7 5	6 7	17 10	37 20	49 38	73 69	67 85
Both Sexes	594	594	46	4	3	1	12	13	27	57	87	142	152

# CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1948.

Table V.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton.	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
Typhoid fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory tuberculosis	3	1	2	1	3	—	2	7
Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer ... ..	6	4	5	12	8	5	6	38
Tumours, non-malignant or not defined ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Other general diseases	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	1
Meningitis, Disease of spinal cord ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	6	6	1	8	8	2	6	47
Other diseases of nervous system ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Heart disease ... ..	14	15	3	24	16	8	16	87
Other circulatory diseases	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	10
Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	—	1	2	1	1	3	10
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	3
Diarrhœa, etc (all ages)	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Appendicitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carry forward, ... ..	37	33	17	58	43	19	50	227



# CAUSES OF DEATH—SHEWING LANDWARD AREA and BURGHAL DISTRIBUTION 1948—

*Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Cockenzie and Port Seton.	Dunbar.	East Linton	Haddington.	North Berwick.	Prestonpans.	Tranent.	Landward Area.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	37	33	17	58	43	19	50	227
Other diseases of liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	6
Acute and chronic nephritis	1	2	1	1	5	—	2	4
Other diseases of genito- urinary system ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin and locomotory system ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Congenital debility, pre- mature birth, malfor- mations, etc. ...	2	2	—	3	2	1	3	16
Old age ...	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	1
Suicide ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Road transport accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other violence ...	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	5
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	3	—	—	3	1	2	1	3
All Causes ...	46	41	19	72	56	24	60	276
AGES AT DEATH								
Under 1 ...	3	3	—	3	2	4	7	24
1—4 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5—9 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
10—14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—24 ...	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	5
25—34 ...	3	—	—	2	1	1	2	4
35—44 ...	2	3	1	1	2	1	5	12
45—54 ...	2	4	—	8	3	4	7	29
55—64 ...	11	5	2	10	2	7	8	42
65—74 ...	8	13	1	8	26	4	16	66
75—84 ...	11	6	13	30	17	3	10	62
85 and over ...	3	5	2	8	1	—	3	28
All Ages ...	46	41	19	72	56	24	60	276



The subjoined Table VI sets forth for the County landward area the populations, births, deaths and relative rates per 1000 of the population

**Table VI.**

Year	County Landward Population	County Landward Births	Rate per 1000	County Landward Deaths	Rate per 1000
1929	25,684	462	17.9	262	10.2
1930	25,759	475	18.4	291	11.2
1931	24,596	463	18.8	262	10.6
1932	24,858	464	18.6	291	11.7
1933	24,935	427	17.1	277	11.1
1934	24,955	456	18.3	267	10.7
1935	25,039	416	16.6	260	10.7
1936	24,987	393	15.7	254	10.1
1937	24,770	405	16.3	267	10.7
1938	24,809	368	14.8	268	10.8
1939	24,753	408	16.5	265	10.7
1940	24,753	414	16.7	290	11.6
1941	24,753	455	18.3	312	12.6
1942	24,753	428	17.2	250	10.1
1943	24,753	317	12.8	260	10.5
1944	24,753	494	19.9	259	10.4
1945	24,753	463	18.7	283	11.4
1946	24,753	522	21.8	266	10.7
1947	26,313	622	23.6	391	11.4
1948	26,466	512	19.3	276	10.4

This Table furnishes the populations, births, deaths, and relative rates per thousand of the population for each Burgh for the last twelve years:—

**Table VII.**

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000
Cockenzie and Port Seton	1937	2683	52	19.4	23	8.5
	1938	2690	53	19.7	24	8.9
	1939	2761	56	20.2	32	11.6
	1940	2761	63	22.8	27	9.7
	1941	2761	68	24.6	33	11.9
	1942	2761	50	18.1	35	12.6
	1943	2761	67	17.4	17	9.6
	1944	2761	58	20.0	25	9.0
	1945	2761	43	15.5	29	10.5
	1946	2761	62	22.4	32	11.5
	1947	2918	77	26.3	36	12.3
	1948	3048	73	23.9	46	15.0
Dunbar	1937	3789	50	13.1	54	14.2
	1938	3827	74	19.3	47	12.3
	1939	3813	67	17.5	50	13.1
	1940	3813	76	19.9	68	17.8
	1941	3813	81	21.2	55	14.4
	1942	3813	89	23.3	41	10.7
	1943	3813	71	21.5	77	14.5
	1944	3813	73	19.1	46	12.0
	1945	3813	61	15.9	56	14.8
	1946	3813	81	21.2	53	13.9
	1947	3862	76	19.6	52	13.4
	1948	3888	77	19.8	41	10.5
East Linton	1937	899	9	10.0	17	18.8
	1938	895	12	13.4	9	10.0
	1939	890	15	16.8	16	17.9
	1940	890	13	14.6	18	20.2
	1941	890	22	24.7	14	15.7
	1942	890	15	16.8	13	14.6
	1943	890	8	7.6	16	17.7
	1944	890	9	10.1	25	28.8
	1945	890	15	16.8	17	19.1
	1946	890	18	20.2	23	26.8
	1947	925	13	14.0	13	14.0
	1948	904	10	11.0	19	21.0

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Population.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Haddington	1937	4680	77	16.4	67	14.3
	1938	4664	66	14.1	65	13.9
	1939	4616	60	13.0	49	10.6
	1940	4616	67	14.5	65	14.1
	1941	4616	70	15.1	66	14.2
	1942	4616	64	13.8	56	12.1
	1943	4616	58	17.2	57	14.5
	1944	4616	62	13.4	68	14.7
	1945	4616	56	12.1	52	11.2
	1946	4616	92	19.9	74	16.0
	1947	4595	89	19.3	74	16.1
	1948	4626	84	18.3	72	15.5
North Berwick	1937	3237	24	7.4	43	13.2
	1938	3165	35	11.0	31	9.8
	1939	3083	24	7.8	41	13.3
	1940	3083	45	14.5	37	12.0
	1941	3083	56	18.1	55	17.8
	1942	3083	60	19.4	48	15.5
	1943	3083	56	5.8	52	12.3
	1944	3083	60	19.4	46	14.8
	1945	3083	76	24.6	42	13.5
	1946	3083	69	22.3	47	15.2
	1947	3389	66	19.4	56	16.5
	1948	3447	62	18.0	56	16.2
Prestonpans	1937	2637	68	25.8	30	11.3
	1938	2669	65	24.3	28	10.5
	1939	2684	66	24.6	24	8.9
	1940	2684	64	23.8	38	14.1
	1941	2684	57	21.2	39	14.5
	1942	2684	63	23.4	34	12.6
	1943	2684	67	26.8	31	12.0
	1944	2684	70	26.0	31	11.5
	1945	2684	52	19.3	25	9.3
	1946	2684	73	27.1	34	12.6
	1947	2842	68	23.9	34	11.9
	1948	2903	77	26.5	24	8.2

Name of Burgh.	Years.	Burgh Popula- tion.	Burgh Births.	Rate per 1000.	Burgh Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Tranent	1937	4949	125	25.6	53	10.7
	1938	5034	109	21.6	51	10.1
	1939	5122	106	20.7	50	9.7
	1940	5122	115	22.4	34	6.6
	1941	5122	127	24.8	57	11.1
	1942	5122	127	24.7	49	9.5
	1943	5122	132	22.7	73	7.7
	1944	5122	111	21.6	48	9.3
	1945	5122	102	19.8	53	10.3
	1946	5122	130	25.3	68	13.2
	1947	5504	124	22.5	58	10.5
	1948	5507	128	23.2	6	10.8

**Table VIII.**  
**INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1948**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week to under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks to 3 Months.	3 Months to under 6 Months.	6 Months to under 1 Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Influenza ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (All Forms) ...	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Congenital Debility ...	21	3	4	—	—	17	11	28
Premature Birth ...								
Malformation ...								
Other Violence ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
Total. ...	23	5	8	8	2	26	20	46

The number of infant deaths recorded in 1948 was 46, as against 41 in 1947, and 54 in 1946.

The infant mortality rate is 45 per 1000 births, as against 36 in 1947.

It will be observed from the above table that 28, or 61 per cent. of the total infant deaths occurred under four weeks, while 23 or 50 per cent. died under one week of life.

The deaths from ante-natal causes this year under four weeks of life, numbered 24, or 85 per cent. of the total deaths under four weeks of life, as against 14, or 78 per cent. last year. Thus all but 4 children who died under four weeks of life did so from prematurity, congenital debility, malformation or birth injury.

I submit below the County Infantile Mortality Rates since 1925 for comparison, together with the figures for Scotland:—

Year.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
East												
Lothian	79	66	63	71	43	65	54	70	53	71	61	56*
Scotland	91	83	89	86	87	83	82	86	81	78	77	52

Year.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
East												
Lothian	51	52	66	56	60	59	67	50	56	52	36	45
Scotland	80	70	69	78	83	69	65	65	60	54*	56	45

\* The lowest on record

## Table IX.

### DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

	County		Civil
	Landward.	Burghs.	
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	1	—	1
Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
Measles ... ..	—	1	1
Total ... ..	2	3	5

The deaths from epidemic disease are 5, a decrease of 5 from 1947.

The death-rate for the principal epidemic diseases is 0.10 per 1000 for the whole Civil County, as against 0.20 for 1947.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases for Scotland for 1948 was 0.07 per 1000.

The rate for the Civil County is higher than the national rate.

## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The subjoined Table sets forth the notifications of the cases of notifiable infectious diseases for the Civil County in their relative age groups, and the numbers removed to hospital or nursed at home.

### NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY AND BURGHES, 1948. Table X.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

At Age - Years.

DISEASE.	At Age - Years.											
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Cerebro-spinal Fever...												
Chickenpox												
Cholera ...												
Continued Fever ...												
Diphtheria												
Dysentery ...	3			1		1		1		2	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica												
Erysipelas ...	17				1	2	4	8	2			17
Infective Jaundice ...												
Malaria ..												
Measles												
Ophthalmia Neonatorum												
Plague ...												
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3			1				1	1	2	1	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	6			1	1	1		2	1			6
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)												
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2		1			1				2		
Puerperal Fever	2				1	1				2		
Puerperal Pyrexia												
Scarlet Fever	89		26	44	11	5	3			79	10	
Smallpox												
Typhoid Fever												
Para-Typhoid A												
Para-Typhoid B												
Typhus Fever ...												
Whooping-Cough												
Total	122		27	47	14	11	7	12	4	87	35	

### B.—NAMES OF HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED:—

County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Haddington.  
Colinton Mains Hospital, Edinburgh.  
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.  
East Fortune Sanatorium, Bangour.

**Table XI.****REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OF THE COMMONER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

	Notifications	Number Removed to Hospital	Percent- age Removed
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	89	79	88
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis and Pyrexia ... ..	2	2	100
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	39	21	54
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>78</b>

The standard of removal to hospital is higher this year, being 4 per cent. more than in 1947, when 74 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.****EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS:**

The following are the relative figures for examination of morbid specimens. These were sent to the University of Edinburgh Bacteriological Department, where there were examined this year 2036 specimens. Of these 294 were examined for diphtheria bacillus, 657 for streptococcus haemolyticus, 220 for tubercle bacillus, 67 for blood, 35 for faeces and urine, 714 for milk, 20 for water, 1 for pus, 9 for cerebro-spinal fluid, 20 for sputum, and 19 for miscellaneous.

**HOSPITAL SERVICES****COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The maximum number of patients in residence at one time during 1948 was 15, and the minimum was 2.

The daily average number of beds occupied was 8.4, and the average number of days' residence of patients in hospital was 19.7 days.



**Table XII.**

The admissions to hospital during 1948, as compared with 1947, are set forth below: —

	1947	1948
Scarlet Fever ... ..	19	82(a)
Scarlet Fever Carriers ...	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	17	9(b)
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	4	2(c)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	6	—
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	—	1
Measles ... ..	4	5
Dysentery ... ..	2	3(d)
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia ... ..	1	1
Acute Ant. Poliomyelitis ...	16	8(e)
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	4	4(f)
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	1
Abortive Fever ... ..	—	1
Mumps ... ..	—	6
Chickenpox ... ..	—	3
Croup ... ..	1	—

(a)—7 cases not confirmed.

(b)—6 cases not confirmed.

3 Carriers.

(c)—2 cases not confirmed.

(d)—1 case not confirmed.

(e)—2 cases not confirmed.

(f)—3 cases not confirmed.

Table XIII.

## ABSTRACT OF CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

GIVING PLACE OF ORIGIN.

Under Treatment From	Diphtheria Diagnosis Unconfirmed	Carrier	Scarlet Fever	Diag. Unconfirmed	Enteric-Not Confirmed	Mumps	Dysentery	Diag. Unconfirmed	Polionyelitis	Diag. Unconfirmed	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Diag. Unconfirmed	Measles	Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	Chickenpox	Abortive Fever	Pulmonary T.B.	T.B. Meningitis	Haemolytic Straps	Gastro-enteritis	Grand Total	Deaths
County (Landward)	1	3	337	5	...	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	69	1		
Cockenzie ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Dunbar ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
East Linton .	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Haddington ...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	
North Berwick	...	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
Prestonpans .	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	
Tranent ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	
Total	1	5	375	7	2	6	2	1	1	7	1	3	5	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	133	...
Deaths	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	

## OPERATIONS.

There were no operations performed during the year:—

Dr Ewart Martin, Surgeon of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, is under agreement with the County Council to visit the hospital once monthly to advise as to complications within his sphere of specialisation and also to give his services on emergency should such arise.

## BELHAVEN HOSPITAL

On January first 1948, there were in hospital 5 males, 8 females, and 2 children.

There were admitted during the year 13 males, 5 females, 1 male, and 4 female children.

There were discharged during the year 4 males, 3 females, 1 male, and 3 female children.

There were remaining in hospital at 31st. December 1948, 4 males, 7 females, and 3 children.

There occurred during the year the deaths of 10 males and 3 females.

### TONSILLECTOMY SESSIONS.

There was conducted in April and May 1948, the seventeenth session for removal of tonsils and adenoids from school and pre-school children, hailing from within the County Area.

Arrangements were made whereby there were secured the services of Dr. A. B. Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant Surgeon to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, to undertake the work.

The work has gone smoothly and well. In all, 159 children were operated upon.

I wish to express my gratitude to the County Health Visitors for undertaking this duty in addition to their daily work without extra remuneration.

I have also to thank Matron and staff of Belhaven for their loyal co-operation and assistance with the children, and lastly, but not least, the surgeon and the anaesthetist for their flawless technique. Since the start of these tonsillectomy sessions in 1932, they have operated on 3,041 children.

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS.

Dr A. Brownlie Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary was appointed consultant to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for pre-school and school children to be conducted in this area in future. At the close of the year Dr. Brownlie Smith had examined and treated 169 cases.

## PRESTONKIRK HOME.

I append below Dr. Hislop's report, as visiting Physician.

### A. SICK WARDS.

Only patients suffering from minor ailments, medical and surgical, are kept in the sick wards of this Home.

#### 1. Accommodation.

	Males.	Females.	Child- ren.	Mater- nity.
Minor Ailments	7	7	0	0

There are no special wards for sick children. No maternity cases are treated in this Home. Any pregnant woman, awaiting admission to hospital receives ante-natal treatment here. When the sick rate is normal, the accommodation for the sick, male and female, is adequate.

#### 2. Heating, Lighting and Ventilation.

Heating is by open fireplace, lighting by electricity. Ventilation is good. It would be a great benefit if baths were attached to these sick wards.

#### 3. Provision for Isolation of Patients.

Tuberculosis patients are sent to the Sanatorium as soon as possible. Infectious cases are transferred to the County Fever Hospital, and cases of itch are treated on the premises.

### B. STAFF.

#### 1. Resident Medical Staff.

None.

(a) *Visitation of Medical Officer.* — Frequency of visits depends upon the condition and number of the sick.

#### 2. Nurses.

There is only one nurse, who is the Matron, Mrs Maclean. She has the State Registration qualifications in general and mental nursing. She also holds the Central Midwife's Board Certificate. 1

would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of her most valued work. The lack of an extra nurse, say for night duty, makes it impossible to treat ailments other than those that are minor.

### C. PATIENTS.

During the year there were admitted into the Home a total of 51 persons, 35 male, 9 female, 4 boys and 3 girls. These of course were not all sick. During the year there was 1 death.

### D. SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements for supervision of appropriate cases by Specialist in:—

- (a) *Tuberculosis*. — These are sent to the Sanatorium.
- (b) *Venereal Disease*.—These are sent to the Venereal Clinic, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
- (c) *Mental Health*.—This Home does not possess licensed lunatic wards. Those cases becoming mentally deranged are sent to the Asylum at Haddington.
- (d) *Arrangements for securing other forms of Specialist treatment for patients in the Sick Wards*.—This question does not arise as only cases of minor ailments are treated in this Home.
- (e) *Arrangements for securing, by transfer to other hospitals, therapeutic measures not available in this Home*.—This question is answered in previous paragraphs of this report.

### E. DIET.

Diet is according to rations for the ordinary inmates: the diet of the sick and of the children is according to my instructions.

I would like to add a rider to this report. There are no special beds or wards for children in this Home but under the exceptional circumstances of these times children have had to be admitted. They, in many cases, have had to be housed in the same ward as the adults. I leave it to your judgment whether this is desirable or not.

This Home, I think, could have a great future in the build up of social happiness. As a general practitioner moving about the countryside in my practice, I frequently come up against the tragedy of old age. I do not think that it should be a tragedy to become old, but in these days there seems to be less willingness on the part of relatives to look after the old in their declining years. To me it seems that the tragedy is "the unwillingness" and not the old age.

But if the succour to the old in some cases is not to be found among the relatives of the aged then I think, in this County at least, if this Home were organised in a spirit of true charity and understanding it would become a real haven of rest for those in their declining years.

(Sgd.) S. L. HISLOP.

I fully endorse the above remarks contained in Dr. Hislop's rider to his Annual Report on Prestonkirk Home. With applications for admission to Belhaven Hospital, I find an increasing reluctance amongst relatives to be responsible for parents and other aged relatives.

(Sgd.) ALEX D. CAMPBELL.

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

## **CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS**

IN THE LANDWARD AREA AND THE BURGHS OF COCKENZIE, DUNBAR, EAST LINTON, HADDINGTON, NORTH BERWICK, PRESTONPANS AND TRANENT.

Treatment of notified cases of tuberculosis continues to follow along the lines set forth in previous Annual Reports, *viz.*, Institutional, Domiciliary, and Shelter Treatment.

At the close of the year the waiting-list consisted of 11 male adults, 3 female adults, and 4 children.

There were notified in the Civil County during 1948, 44 cases of tuberculosis, 39 of pulmonary, and 5 of non-pulmonary, as against 64 cases in 1947, 49 of pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary, a

decrease of 20 cases from the total figure for 1947, viz., a decrease of 10 cases of pulmonary, and the figure for nonpulmonary tuberculosis shows a decrease of 10 also.

There were notified in the County Landward area during 1948, 18 cases of tuberculosis, 15 of pulmonary and 3 of non-pulmonary; as against 26 cases in 1947, 22 of pulmonary and 4 of non-pulmonary, a decrease from last year of 8 cases.

There were notified in the 7 burghs, 26 cases of tuberculosis, 24 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary, as against 38 cases in 1947, 27 of pulmonary and 11 of non-pulmonary.

In the Civil County there occurred during 1948, 24 deaths from tuberculosis, yielding a death-rate of 0.47 per 1000 of the estimated population. Of these 19 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.37 per 1000, and 5 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.10 per 1000.

In the Landward Area, there were 11 deaths, 8 from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the seven burghs there occurred 13 deaths. Of these deaths, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 11, whilst 2 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The death-rate for Scotland for all tuberculosis was 0.76 per 1000 of the estimated population. The death-rate for the pulmonary form of the disease was 0.66, whilst the rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.10.

The following table sets forth the distribution of cases, together with the deaths:—

Table XIV. TUBERCULOSIS. ...

Area.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					
	Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Cases Notified.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County Landward	9	6	15	4	3	7	2	1	3	2	1	3
Cockenzie	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1
Dunbar	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Linton	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Berwick	4	—	4	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prestonpans	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tranent	7	4	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Burghal Total	15	9	24	5	6	12	1	1	2	1	1	2
Grand Total	24	15	39	10	9	19	3	2	5	3	2	5

It will be noted from the above Table that the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are 3 lower and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 1 higher in the County Landward Area than in the total burghal area.



**Table XV.—TUBERCULOSIS**  
TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1948.

**I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING YEAR.**

		No. of Cases Notified as Suffering from T.B.										Cases removed to hospital	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital <i>for the first time during 1948</i>
		Age-Groups											
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.		
Respiratory	Males	1	2	10	3	4	4	24	12	1			
	Females	2	2	6	3	1	1	15	9	7			
	Total	3	4	16	6	5	4	139	21	8			
Non-respiratory	Males	1	1	1	1			3		1			
	Females			1				1	2	1			
	Total	1	1	1	1			1	5	2			
Respiratory and	Males	2	1	2	11	3	4	4	27	12	2		
Non-respiratory	Females	2	3	6	3	1	1	1	17	9	8		
GRAND TOTAL		4	11	57	16	5	5	144	21	10			

**II.—RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH  
DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.**

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis								
		Age-Groups								Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	
Respiratory	Males		1			2	3	3	4	19
	Females		2		2	5	2	1		13
	Total		3		2	13	5	4	4	32
Non-respiratory	Males			1		1				2
	Females				1			1		2
	Total			1	1	1		1		4
Respiratory and	Males		1	1		9	3	3	4	21
Non-respiratory	Females		2		3	5	2	2		15
Total			3	1	3	14	5	5	4	36

III.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					
		In institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the institutions		In institutions on December 31.
Respiratory	Adults	Males	14	14	14	4 ...	10
		Females	18	17	12	5 1	17
	Children	Males	3	2	1 ...		4
		Females	2	3	2 ...		3
Non-Respiratory	Adults	Males	7	...	2 ...		5
		Females	3	...	1 1 ..		1
	Children	Males	4	2	1 ...		5
		Females	2	1	... ..		3
Total ... ..		53	39	33	10	1	48
		92		92			

IV.---RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE  
AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER 1948, WHO WERE KNOWN TO  
BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.

		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
<b>RESPIRATORY.</b>											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found.	Males					8	1	6	11		26
	Females				2	6	9	2			19
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found .....	Males		2		1	5	5	3	7	1	24
	Females		2		1	4	2	3	1	1	14
3. No Sputum .....	Males		1	5	3	16	14	5	7	1	52
	Females		1	4	4	14	22	5			50
Total .....		...	6	9	11	53	53	24	26	3	185
<b>NON-RESPIRATORY.</b>											
1. Abdominal .....	Males			2	3			1			6
	Females			3	2		1	2			8
2. Spine .....	Males			1	1	1	4	1			8
	Females		1			1	2		1		5
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	Males				3	4	2	1	3		13
	Females					1	2		2	1	6
4. Superficial glands	Males		1	5	3	1	1				11
	Females		1	1	6	1	2		1		12
5. Lupus .....	Males										
	Females					1		1		1	3
6 Other parts or organs .....	Males						1				1
	Females					1	2	2			5
Total .....		...	3	12	19	12	15	10	6	1	78
<b>RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TOTAL</b> .....			9	21	30	65	68	34	32	4	263

V.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	9	10	2	1
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death . . . . .		1	1	
Notified less than 1 month before death . . . . .				
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death . . . . .			1	
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death . . . . .	2	1		
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death . . . . .	1	1		
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death . . . . .	2	5		
Notified over 2 years before death . . . . .	4	2		1
Total . . . . .	9	10	2	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution . . . . .				
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution . . . . .	2	1		

The incidence rate for all tuberculosis in the Civil County was 0.86 per 1000 of the population. For pulmonary tuberculosis the rate was 0.76 per 1000 and 0.10 for the non-pulmonary form of the disease.

I have set forth, in Table XVI, the total notifications for the Civil County since 1929, and the figures provide an interesting study of the incidence and locality of the disease over 20 years.

**Table XVI.**

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF ALL TUBERCULOSIS IN THE COUNTY AND BURGHES SINCE 1929.

Area	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
County Landward	59	44	35	53	35	26	30	31	21	26	19	17	19	20	39	20	11	28	26	18
Burgh of Cockenzie	8	5	8	5	4	5	4	1	7	4	4	11	5	4	13	11	6	4	5	4
Dunbar	1	1	4	3	1	4	7	12	2	4	1	5	2	4	8	3	2	3	4	1
East Linton		1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3		1	1	1	2	2		1	1	2
Haddington	4	7	4	9	5	8	3	7	1	9	2	6	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	
North Berwick	3	4	2	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	4		5	3		1	4	2	4	5
Prestonpans	4	7	8	4	7	4	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	4	8	3
Tranent	15	11	12	9	9	9	10	6	6	11	5	10	8	2	3	6	11	13	13	11
Burgh Total	35	36	39	33	31	32	32	38	25	36	19	35	29	22	34	29	30	30	38	26
Grand Total	94	80	74	86	66	58	62	69	46	62	38	52	48	42	73	49	41	58	64	44

## SANATORIUM TREATMENT

### EAST FORTUNE SANATORIUM.

Full details of the work of East Fortune Sanatorium will be found in Dr. W. A. Murray's 25th Annual Report.

There were 39 cases admitted to East Fortune Sanatorium in 1948, against 45 in 1947.

**Table XVII.**

*Treatment in East Fortune.*

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total
Cases in Sanatorium at 1/1/48 ... ..	21	21	11	53
Cases admitted during 1948 ... ..	14	17	8	39
Cases discharged during 1948 ... ..	16	13	4	33
Cases who died in Institutions ... ..	4	7	—	11
Cases remaining at 31/12/48 ... ..	15	18	15	48

I have again to record my deep appreciation of the kindness which Dr. Murray, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, has continued to extend to me in my difficulty in regard to beds.

**Table XVIII.**

*Result of Treatment of Cases Discharged from East Fortune Sanatorium during 1948.*

	Arrested.	Improved.	Worse.	Chronic.	Dead.
Males ... ..	4	8	1	3	—
Females ... ..	8	3	—	1	1
Children ... ..	3	1	—	—	—
	15	12	1	4	1

## DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

### *Additional Nourishment Supplied during 1948.*

Additional Nourishment was supplied to 123 cases over an average period of three months per case. The nourishment consisted chiefly of milk, at a cost of approximately £550.

### *Medicines and Dressings Supplied during 1948.*

Medicines and Dressings were prescribed to patients in their own homes by their own medical practitioners, in terms of the scheme for domiciliary treatment, as set forth below:—

		Brought forward	287
January	...	July	40
February	...	August	42
March	...	September	40
April	...	October	53
May	...	November	46
June	...	December	41
			<hr/>
Carry forward	...		552

## SHELTER TREATMENT.

Of the 16 shelters owned by the County Council, 1 has been in use at Tyninghame, 1 at Pencaitland, 1 at Longniddry, 1 at Dunbar, 1 at Innerwick, 1 at Whitekirk, 1 at Garvald, and 1 at Drem, throughout the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS VISITATION.

The scheme of frequent visitation of each active case on the Tuberculosis Register, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the furnishing to the County Medical Officer once per month of a report on the condition of each patient, continues to prove helpful.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The County Council employ nine whole-time nurses. An area is assigned to each of the nurses, in which the combined duties of health-visiting, tuberculosis nursing and school nursing are carried



out, although each nurse is available at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health for duty in any part of the Civil County.

At present, one nurse is placed in each of the areas of Cockenzie, Dunbar, Haddington, Tranent, Prestonpans, Ormiston and North Berwick, while the remaining two work the landward area with cars.

The nurses are chosen on account of (1) their general training in our large training Hospitals, (2) training in fever hospitals, and (3) being the holders of the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board and thus having special experience in Midwifery.

#### CLINICS.

There are clinics established at Cockenzie, Dunbar, Elphinstone, Haddington, North Berwick, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Prestonpans and Tranent.

All the clinics are attended by the County Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer. The local Health Visitor is in attendance on the doctor at each clinic session.

#### HOME VISITATION.

Home visitation is undertaken by each of the Health Visitors in her own area to all infants and young children under 5 years of age. The initial visit is paid by the Health Visitor as soon after the tenth day after birth as possible, the baby is then entered on the Health Visitor's visiting list, details noted on an infant record card and the baby's weight is recorded on a card which is retained by the mother for reference. The child is visited at regular intervals, at least once a month, until over age. Advice is given and mistakes corrected, and, when illness supervenes, the Health Visitor advises the mother to consult her private doctor.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A wide field of work is undertaken by the Health Visitors in visitation of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, especially mumps, chickenpox, measles, and whooping cough, the two latter diseases being treated in hospital where the home circumstances are inimical to proper nursing.



Notifiable Infectious Diseases requiring supervision from the Health Visitors are:—

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum*, or inflammation of the eyes within 21 days after birth.

*Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia*. After return from hospital, to which all cases are removed in this area.

*Pneumonia*.—In order to report on home conditions, as, if quite unsuitable for home nursing, these cases have to be removed to hospital.

*Tuberculosis*.—This sphere of activity is considered in the Tuberculosis section of this report.

These comprise the chief duties of the Health Visitors.

#### REMOVAL TO HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

Wherever the urgency of the malady or adverse home conditions demand, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service undertakes the removal to hospital or Maternity Home and maintains therein expectant parturient or nursing mothers, who are in necessitous circumstances and undertakes the treatment of Children under 5 years of age whose parents are necessitous.

Travelling expenses are also paid of necessitous cases within the ambit of the Service to and from the out-patients departments of the Edinburgh Charitable Hospitals.

Notified cases of puerperal fever, pyrexia, and morbidity are also removed to and maintained at Edinburgh City Hospital for medical treatment.

#### GENERAL

The midwives are kept under adequate supervision, being visited regularly throughout the year by myself and the Assistant Inspectors of Midwives. No disciplinary action was required in regard to any midwife throughout the year.

*Home Visitation During Year.*

	Number for first time.		Re-visits.	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Expectant Mothers .. .. .	174	176	282	341
Infants .. .. .	992	1269	8775	8638
Children 1-5 years .. .. .	566	621	7762	6952
Total .. .. .	1732	2066	16,819	15,931

No. of visits to Tuberculosis patients ... ..	Total Visits 1598
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*School Health Service.*

Follow-up Work ... ..	3168
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*Care of Mothers and Young Children.*

	Ante-natal	Post-natal.
Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority ... ..	8	5
Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ... ..	—	—
Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ... ..	130	1351

*Child Welfare Clinics.*

Number of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority ... ..	5
Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ... ..	—
Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at clinics during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—	
(a) under 1 year of age ... ..	524
(b) over 1 year of age ... ..	120
Total number of attendances made during the year at the clinics who, at the end of the year, were:—	
(a) under 1 year of age ... ..	9599
(b) over 1 year of age ... ..	2634

There are nine Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

- (1) *Cockenzie*.—The Clinic, held in the Burgh of Cockenzie, is open once a week for 3 hours on Mondays.

- (2) *Dunbar*.—The Clinic at Dunbar is open twice every four weeks for 3 hours on Tuesday afternoons.
- (3) *Elphinstone*.—The Clinic is open twice in four weeks for 2 hours on Wednesday forenoons.
- (4) *Haddington*.—The Clinic is open weekly for 3 hours on Monday afternoons.
- (5) *North Berwick*.—The Clinic at North Berwick is open twice every month for 2 hours on Monday forenoons.
- (6) *Ormiston*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday afternoons.
- (7) *Pencaitland*.—The Clinic is open for 2 hours twice in four weeks on Tuesday mornings.
- (8) *Prestonpans*.—This Clinic is held at Old School, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Wednesday afternoons.
- (9) *Tranent*. — The Clinic is held in the Infant School, and is open once a week for 3 hours on Thursday afternoons.

Illnesses recorded.—Tuberculous glands, rickets, skin diseases, specific congenital disease and diseases of malnutrition generally receive special attention at the Clinics.

#### DENTAL CARE.

	<i>Expectant Mothers.</i>	<i>Nursing Mothers.</i>	<i>Pre-school Children.</i>
No. inspected by Dental Officers ... ..	1	—	139
No. found to require treatment ... ..	1	—	128
No. accepting treatment	1	—	126
No. actually treated by Dental Officers ... ..	1	—	123

## MOTHER AND BABY HOMES.

	Name and Address of Home or Hostel.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Total Ante- and Post-natal.	Cots.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(I) Provided by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(II) Provided by voluntary organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(III) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (I) and (II)	—Nil.						

## DAY NURSERIES.

	Name and Address of Nursery.	No. of places provided at end of year.		No. of places taken at end of year.	Waiting Lists at end of year.
		0-2	2-5		
(i) Provided by Local Health Authority.	Day Nursery R.C. School. Tranent.	Nil	50	50	30
	Day Nursery Mary Murray's Institution. Prestonpans.	Nil	60	60	104
(ii) Provided by voluntary bodies.	Nil				
(iii) Provided by Firms of Manufacturers.	Nil				
(iv) Others.	Nil				

## DOMESTIC HELP.

- (i) Number of Helps employed at end of year: —
- (a) whole-time ... .. —
- (b) part-time ... .. 20
- (c) retaining fee basis ... .. Nil.
- (ii) Number of cases taken during year— 71
- (iii) Average period of assistance — 2 weeks, although some cases have extended over a period of from 2 to 12 months.

## HOME NURSING.

No. of cases attended by home nurses under arrangements made by the Local Authority under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947, between 5/7/48 and end of year 1083

No. of visits paid by nurses to these cases 18433

Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

	Name and address of Nursery or Home.	Whether long stay or short stay.	Number of beds provided at end of year. Aged 0-2 2-5 Others.
Maintained by the local Health Authority	—	—	—
Maintained by volun- tary organisations	—	—	—

## NURSERTES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

*No. of Certificates.*

	<i>No. of applica- tions received.</i>	<i>issued.</i>	<i>refused.</i>	<i>cancelled.</i>	<i>In force at end of year.</i>	<i>No. of children being cared for at end of year.</i>	<i>No. of inspec- tions made.</i>	<i>No. of cases in which no inspec- tions made.</i>
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Nursery premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Child- Mindere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## CONTROL OF MIDWIVES

In terms of the Midwives (Scotland) Act 1915, and the Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927, the Medical Officer of Health holds the appointment of Inspector of Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise within the County or Burghs during 1948 was 20.

The duties of Inspector of Midwives are briefly :—

To receive the intimations of intention to practise from the midwives in the month of January of each year and forward the list to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, in order to keep up to date the midwives' roll.

To keep a supply of and furnish to midwives when required copies of the rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland and the relative register, books, and forms.

To supervise the conduct of the midwives and reprimand them for minor breaches of the rules. More severe offences fall to be reported to the Central Midwives' Board.

The duties of Assistant Inspector of Midwives are to periodically visit the homes of the midwives

and to carry out the following duties:—(1) to inspect the midwife's bag to see if it is clean and in order (2) to ensure that the register of cases is up to date, (3) to inspect the cases being attended by the midwives: to see that the charts of temperature and pulse are duly recorded, and that generally the midwife is satisfactorily conducting her case. Where the midwife has exposed herself to infection, the Assistant Inspector has to satisfy herself that adequate disinfection of person, bag, and utensils has been sufficiently carried out by the midwife.

No disciplinary action was necessary during 1948.

### Midwifery Service.

	Before 5/7/48	Remainder of year.
(a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during year ... ..	420	361
(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement:—		
(i) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937—		
(a) Doctor present at confinement ... ..	187	—
(b) Doctor not present ...	104	—
(ii) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947—		
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement	—	239
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement	—	18
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) ... ..	—	—

## (iii) Other domiciliary cases—

(a) Doctor engaged ... ..

(b) Midwife alone, no  
doctor engaged ... ..(c) Conducted by outdoor  
staff of institution ... ..(d) Without doctor or  
midwife ... ..(iv) Cases attended at institu-  
tions (including private  
maternity and nursing  
homes in the area of the  
local authority) ... ..

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*Health Education* — Lectures and film shows are given throughout the County at regular intervals to adults and school children under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education and lectures have been given by myself and my staff on similar subjects.

*Port Health Administration* — There are no Ports within the area of the County which qualify for this form of administration.

*Sick Poor* — There are two Public Institutions for the needs of the County—one at Inveresk where a little more than half of the total bed capacity is at the disposal of East Lothian, and Prestonkirk Home. East Linton, whose whole services are for the County poor. Minor ailments are attended to in these Institutions by the part-time Medical Officers appointed thereto. More serious cases of illness are catered for at Belhaven Hospital which has 36 beds.

*Vaccination* is and always has been carried out in this County by the private doctors, only 14 per cent. being unvaccinated in this County when the last return was made.

*Immunisation* against diphtheria, on the other hand, is almost entirely carried out by my Assistant Lady Medical Officer, who, when this was



started in 1941, obtained a 96 per cent. result and has carried that work on since, equally successfully. Booster doses for the 5 year olds are also being carried out throughout the County by her.

*Mental Health Service.*—The proposals of the Secretary of State have duly been given effect to in this County, in which, fortunately, lunacy is rare.

*School Health Service.*—This is dealt with in the separate School Medical Report annually.

*Rivers Pollution.*—No action worthy of report was required throughout the year. The Tyne is being watched in case of gross pollution being manifest, but the standard maintained during the year was a distinct improvement on previous years in the upper reaches of the river. The sewage disposal recommended by the Scottish Advisory Committee on river pollution at Pencaitland, Ormiston, Elphinstone and Gifford, continue to function adequately. I have drawn attention every year to the lack of any action by the Royal Burgh of Haddington to abate the nuisance of delivering crude sewage from the Burgh into the River Tyne. Yet another year has again passed and still nothing has been done. In the interests of the health of the community, strong pressure should be brought to bear to have the river Tyne cleansed below Haddington, as has been done by the County Council above this point.

THE COUNTY OF EAST LOTHIAN.

## REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1948

### GENERAL SANITATION.

*Water Supplies.* — The East Lothian Water Board supplies were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

*Drainage.*—There are seventeen special drainage districts viz., Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Dirleton, East Saltoun, Elphinstone, Garvald, Gifford, Gullane, Macmerry, Meadowmill, Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Preston, Tynninghame and Westbarns.

The sewers in the various districts functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. At Gifford the main sewer crosses the Gifford Water at two places. These crossings were washed away by the flood in August and arrangements have been made for their restoration.

Proposals for improvements to meet developments are still under consideration for East Saltoun, Gifford, Gullane, Macmerry, Ormiston, Preston, and also for Longniddry.

*Scavenging.* The County Council inaugurated their scheme for refuse collection by direct labour in the Western area of the County. The Western Area Special Scavenging District was formed embracing the villages of Gifford, East Saltoun, Pencaitland, Ormiston, Elphinstone,

Muirpark Terrace (Tranent), Gladsnuitir, Longniddry, Preston, Thortree Terrace, Crown Square, and Cuthill. The scheme has proved satisfactory.

The refuse is collected in the District by two motor vehicles.

Refuse is also collected from numerous properties in the area, but outwith the Special District, by arrangement.

The other Special Scavenging districts are Westbarns, Athelstaneford, Garvald, Aberlady, Dirleton, Gullane.

Refuse collection at Westbarns is carried out by the Burgh of Dunbar and in the remainder collection and removal to dumps is carried out by contractors.

In extension of their direct labour scheme, the County Council will take over in May of this year the collection of refuse in Athelstaneford, Aberlady, Dirleton, Gullane. A third motor vehicle will be put on the road for this area.

*Offensive Trades.*—There are no offensive trades carried on in the landward area.

*Schools.*—The sanitary condition of schools visited was found satisfactory.

*Factories and Workshops.*—The factories and workshops visited were found satisfactory. Minor defaults to which attention was drawn were remedied.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—There are no such houses in the landward area.

*Burial Grounds.*—The Burial Grounds appear to be satisfactory.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

1. *Milk.*—Routine inspection of dairy premises was made and a satisfactory state of cleanliness found.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders the number of producers holding licences are:—

Certified ... ..	6
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	14
Standard ... ..	4
Heat Treatment of Milk ... ..	1

2. *Dairy Bye-laws.* — The registered dairy premises in the landward area comply with the requirements.

The Milk Officer visits all premises regularly, sampling milk for cleanliness and advising on methods.

On five farms the court system of dairying is in operation. Premises on a sixth farm are being adapted.

3. *Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Order 1934—Articles 4 to 14.*—These are complied with excepting Article 13 which requires that a vessel containing milk should before delivery to a common carrier or other person for transit, be sealed by means of a leaden seal or should be locked. This requirement is not adhered to generally.

4. (a) Retail purveyors of milk—	
Producers ... ..	11
Others ... ..	12
(b) Producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail ... ..	43
(c) Approximate average number of cows in registered premises	1416
(d) Approximate number of dairies exempted from registration ...	190
(e) Approximate number of cows in premises exempted from registration ... ..	440

5. *Ice Cream.* — The following numbers of applications for registration under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulation 1948, were received:—

County Landward Area ... ..	12
Cockenzie and Port Seton ... ..	5
Dunbar ... ..	9
East Linton ... ..	1
Haddington ... ..	1
North Berwick ... ..	7
Prestonpans ... ..	2
Tranent ... ..	3
	40

Few of the premises came fully up to the requirements of the Regulations. Negotiation with traders are in hand for necessary alterations to premises.

6. *Meat.*—There are no slaughter houses in the landward area.

The two slaughter houses in the county are in Haddington and North Berwick and are operated by the Ministry of Food.

The following statements give the number of animals slaughtered etc.:—

#### HADDINGTON SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight in lbs of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	893	23	24	28,960
Sheep	4975	94	44	6,127
Pigs	78	3	5	996
Calves	456	7		323

## NORTH BERWICK SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Animals	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle	613	3	6	6,847
Sheep	3498	3	1	7,929
Pigs	12	—	1	32
Calves	2	1	—	149

7. *Food and Drugs Acts.* — The number of samples taken were 116 of which 53 were formal samples and 65 were test samples.

The articles sampled were Milk 85, Butter 6, Margarine 3, Chocolate Caramels 1, Coffee Essence 3, Sauces 3, Sweet Spirits of Nitre 1, Whisky 2, Mince 1, Sausages 2, Sugar 2, Sago 2, Tea 1, Cooking Fat 2, Jam 1, and Pepper 1.

Four formal samples of milk were reported by the Analyst to be deficient.

One was that referred to in my previous report where a follow-up sample from a producer was found to contain added water. The producer was fined £3 with £1 7s 10d expenses.

One sample from a producer/retailer was reported to be deficient in fat. I was satisfied on enquiry that there was no adulteration and a warning was given.

The third deficient sample was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of at least 5.3 per cent. and in solids other than fat at least 2.3 per cent. The retailer maintained the milk was sold as received. A sample taken on delivery by the producer was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of at least 4.2 per cent. and in solids other than fat to at least 8.14 per cent. In the Analyst's opinion the deficiencies in these milks was due to

added water. The producer was fined £8 with expenses.

*Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919.*

*Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order 1943.*

The arrangement for co-operation with the Department of Agriculture continues to operate satisfactorily.

The number of rats dealt with by the Department's trappers was:—

Trapped ... ..	3049
Estimated poisoned ... ..	1518
Estimated gassed ... ..	150
	<hr/>
Total ...	4717

(Sgd.) J. C. REID,  
*County Sanitary Inspector.*

3rd April 1949.







